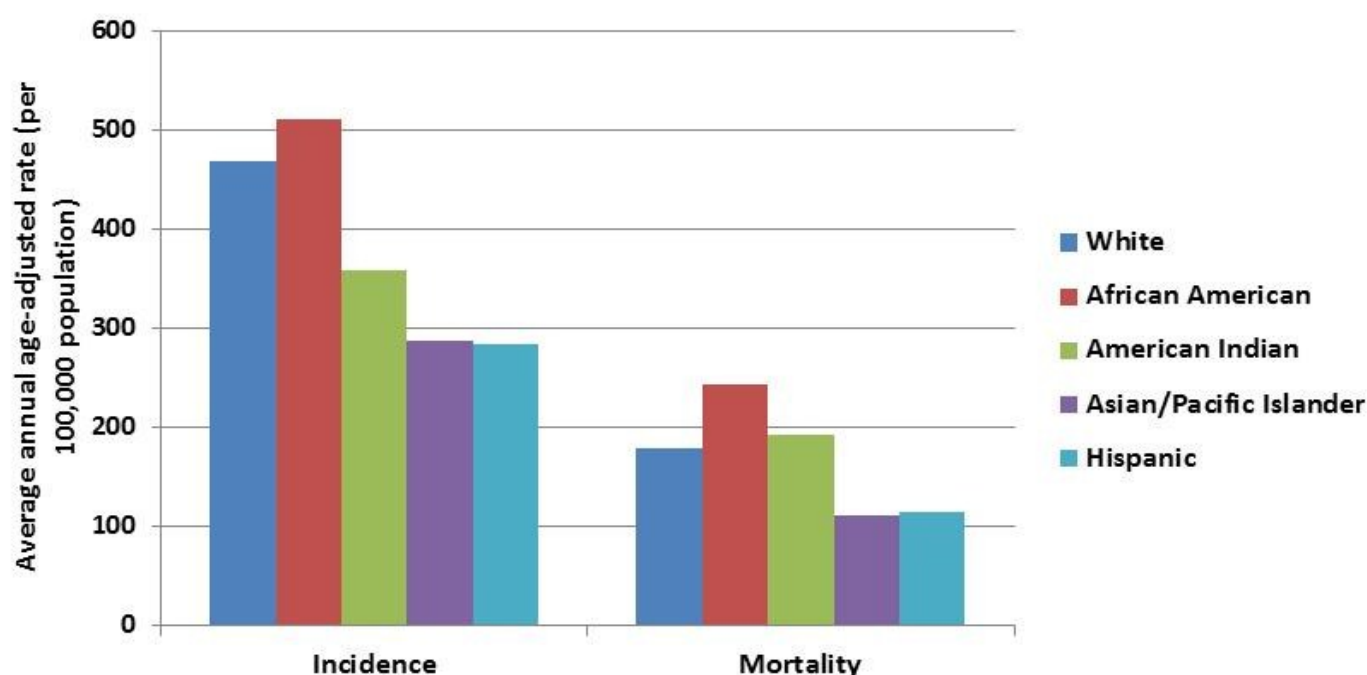


Cancer in Minorities

Figure 1. Incidence and Mortality, All Cancer Sites by Race and Ethnicity, Nebraska, 2001-2010



Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts: African Americans and American Indians

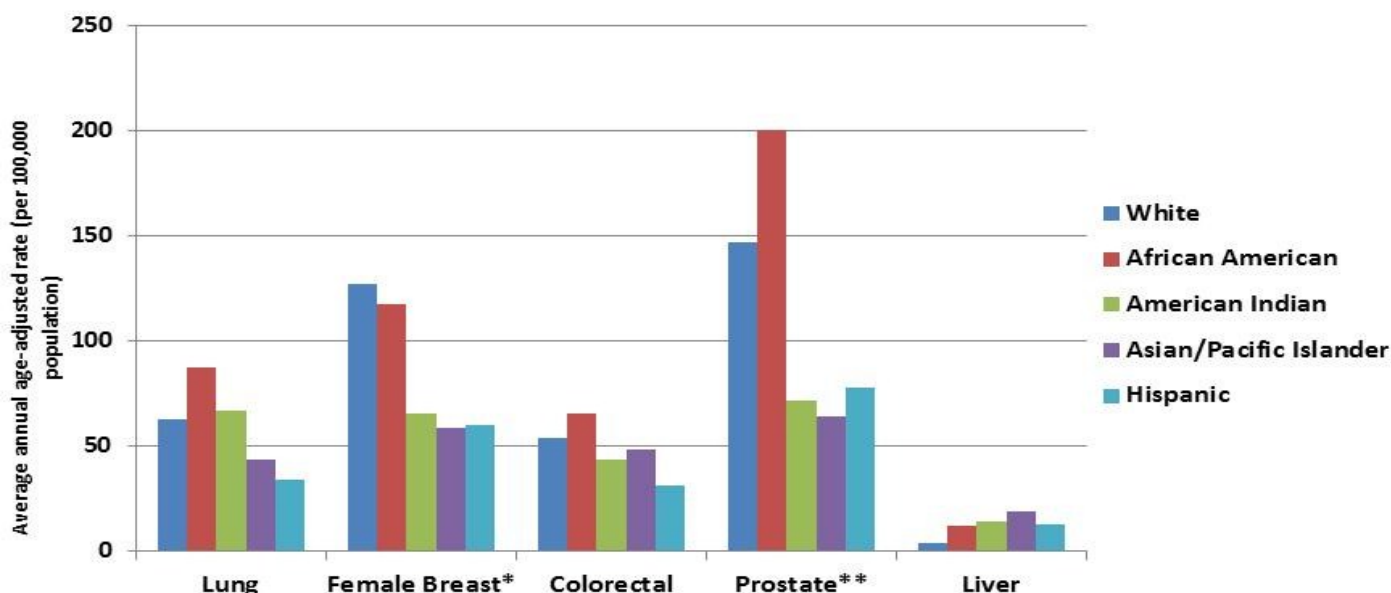
- During the last decade (2001-2010), African Americans in Nebraska have experienced a significantly higher rate of cancer diagnoses (incidence) and deaths (mortality) compared to whites (Figure 1).
- Incidence of breast cancer among African American women in Nebraska is slightly lower compared to whites (Figure 2), but mortality is significantly higher.
- African Americans in Nebraska have a significantly higher incidence of lung, colorectal, prostate, and liver cancers than whites (Figure 2), and are also significantly more likely to die from these cancers.
- During the last decade (2001-2010), American Indians in Nebraska have experienced a significantly lower incidence of all types of cancer compared to whites, but have been slightly more likely to die from it than whites.
- Incidence of cancers of the female breast, prostate, liver, non-Hodgkin lymphoma and leukemia are significantly lower among American Indians in Nebraska compared to whites (Figure 2).
- Incidence of liver and kidney cancers are higher among American Indians in Nebraska compared to whites, and they are also more likely to die from these cancers than whites.

Cancer in Nebraska Quick Facts: Asian /Pacific Islanders and Hispanics

- During the last decade (2001-2010), Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska were significantly less likely to be diagnosed with cancer than whites (Figure 1), and were also significantly less likely to die from it.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska have significantly lower incidence of lung, female breast, and prostate cancers than whites (Figure 2), and are significantly less likely to die from lung and female breast cancers.
- Asian/Pacific Islanders in Nebraska have a significantly higher incidence of liver cancer compared to whites (Figure 2), are also significantly more likely to die from it.

- During the last decade (2001-2010), Hispanic in Nebraska were significantly less likely than whites to be diagnosed with cancer, and were also significantly less likely to die from it (Figure 1).
- Hispanics in Nebraska have a significantly lower incidence of female breast, prostate, colorectal, and lung cancers (Figure 2), when compared to whites, and are significantly less likely to die from lung and colorectal cancers.
- Hispanics in Nebraska have a significantly higher incidence of liver and stomach cancers compared to whites, and are significantly more likely to die from these cancers.

Figure 2. Incidence of Selected Cancer Sites by Race and Ethnicity, Nebraska, 2001-2010



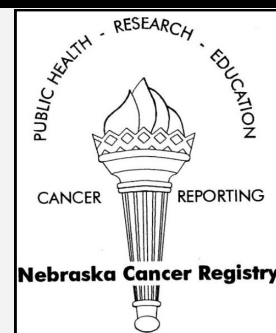
* Rates are per 100,000 female population

** Rates are per 100,000 male population

About the Nebraska Cancer Registry

The purpose of the Nebraska Cancer Registry (NCR) is to gather data that describe how many Nebraska residents are diagnosed with cancer, what types of cancer they have, the treatment they receive, and survival after diagnosis. The NCR collects this information from every hospital in the state, excluding USVA facilities, and also includes resident cases diagnosed or treated out of state, cases diagnosed or treated at pathology laboratories, radiation therapy sites, outpatient surgery facilities, physicians' offices, and cases identified from death certificates. The NCR works closely with the Comprehensive Cancer Control Program of the Nebraska Department of Health and Human Services (NDHHS) and the Nebraska Cancer Coalition to provide data for planning and evaluating cancer control initiatives throughout the state, and for developing the Nebraska Comprehensive Cancer Control Plan. The NCR is managed by NDHHS and data are collected by the Nebraska Methodist Hospital of Omaha.

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To learn more about the Nebraska Cancer Registry, or to view additional fact sheets and reports, visit: http://dhhs.ne.gov/publichealth/Pages/ced_cancer_data.aspx.